REGISTERED No. G—1078.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,340—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... AS. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
KILWA	1536	300	J. Avern	7th Nov. "
ZEPHYR	1700	300	the Hon. M. Withers	21st " "

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. 2,082 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Chandpore, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other places where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, Tons. 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 24th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. DUCKWORTH, on MONDAY, the 28th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Offices, R. GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	60
Port Said	350	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	360	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	510	340	140
Leghorn	510	340	140
Genoa	510	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Including Wine.

Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 121
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-15
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Offices.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company,
Bodecon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— HYDASPES	2864	450	D. Remoldson ...	28th Oct.
(s) HINDOSTAN ..	3113	600	N. W. Hasolwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE...	2063	500	E. G. Stead.....	11th do.
(s) VENETIA.....	2736	450	C. G. Ferrini....	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2982	450	W. D. Anderson..	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1833	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	450	A. Coleman.....	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE.....	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, linen, best crockery and glass ware, a first class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Bridge, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Oct., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

2 Cases White Shirtings.
5 Cases T. Red Lappets.
5 " T. Red Chintz.
5 " Bordered Grgeo.
8 " White Jacconets.

By order of the Administrator General.

Wearing apparels, chest of drawers, chairs, dressing table portmanteau, a gold ring, &c., the property of the late W. H. DeMontmorency.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following wines from Messrs. Keir Hyndman & Co,

Medium champagne, rather dry, quarts and pints.
Burgandy macon and beaune.
Sparkling moselle medium.
Finest muscatel sparkling moselle.
Madeira.
Sherry vino fino seco
" rather dry
" mannanilla

Sample bottles may be had on application for which auction price will be charged.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Lane No. 1, next to Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co., the household furniture, &c. of Mr. O'Brien, proceeding to Ahmedabad, consisting of glass, crockery, and plateedware, one and two lights hanging argand lamps, blackwood carved chiffoncers, sofa couches, pier, round and dining tables, sid-board, chest of drawer, double and single Bengal cots, dining, drawing and easy chairs, washing and dressing tables, carpets, pictures, books, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 cases real Bavarian beer in quarts.
100 " Guinness stout in pints and quarts by E. Johnson and Co.
30 " Gadrad Fils brandy, 1, 2 and 3 stars.
20 " Tezier Gerard and Co.'s brandy.
65 " Central Society of Vineyard Proprietor brandy in quarts and flasks.
6 " Wine Growers and Shippers Association Brandy.
4 " red and white seal sherry.
100 " still and sparkling hocks.
4 bales paper 27, 38, 48, 52 lbs. a ream.

On account of the underwriters.

24 Bags White.

FOR SALE.—TABLE MARBLES.

4 feet round.
60 by 30 inches oblong.
54 by 27 " oblong.
48 by 24 " oblong.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials at the compound of the New Elphinstone High School, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1878 at 1-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will by Public Auction at the above place by order of the Architectural Executive Engineer, the following :—

A quantity of teakwood rafters, round posts, trusses, jungle-wood planks, scraps and old iron, galvanized iron sheeting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid selection of FANCY GOODS, Ladies and Children's Fancy Hats and Christmas Cards. B. Jeewunjee Mehta, No. 33, Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER in HOGSHEADS and KILDERKINS, and in Bottles by Stone, in finest condition, for sale. Messrs. Clubs, &c., supplied at cheap rates. Ww. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES, CARLOWITZ, &c. Max Greger's well-matured, and specially bottled by him for India. Price Lists on application. Ww. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S FRESH-BREAD, made by machinery, (untouched by hand), 6 lbs. per Rupee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, a few batches of fresh Arab Horses ; also some Horses of last season FOR SALE. These consist of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Pairs of Horses, etc., etc.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables, Farell Road.

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

QUININE! QUININE! QUININE!

HOWARD'S or PELLETIER'S Sulphate of Quinine at Rs. 9 per ounce. 25 ozs. and upwards at Re. 8-0.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the rate of Rupees Forty Five (45) per Share, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November next, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hasajee Street.

Those Shareholders who have not as yet received the 1st and 2nd Distributions are requested to do so at an early date, as the Books of the Company will be shortly FINALLY CLOSED.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

26, Shamajee Hasajee Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON HUSSON MEEYA RAHIMTOOLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to THUCKER HURRIDASS PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise whatsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

The property consists of the following particulars, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, being and lying without the Fort of Bombay, at Vudachee Gady Street, in the sub-districts of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by Chamberwada lane, on the north by the property of Mussa Mopla, on the west by Bhundarwada road, and on the south by the properties of Arat Kirpal and the said Husson Meeya Rahimtoola, and which said property is assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 530, 544 and 1502, and in the Books of Assessment under No. 42, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Husson Meeya Rahimtoola.—Dated this 23rd October 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SAINT MONICA HOTEL.

IN accordance with permission obtained from His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, the undersigned begs to notify that he will shortly OPEN the above Hotel for the convenience of the nobility and gentry who intend visiting the SHRINE of the VENERATED AUGSTLE of the INDIES during the forthcoming EXPOSITION.

The Hotel being located in the spacious rooms of the Royal Convent of Saint Monica, which is situated on the brow of a hill, in a cool and salubrious locality, commands a fine view of the country for miles round, is exposed on all sides to the sea breeze, and is within five minutes' walk of the Convent of Bom Jesus, where the body of the Saint will be exposed.

The above Hotel will be conducted under male management, and the Proprietor begs to notify that he has spared no expense in rendering the accommodation all that can be desired, whilst the Wines, Spirits, and Beer have been obtained from the best London and Paris houses ; also that for the further comfort of visitors he intends establishing a Floating Hotel at Old Goa as well as an Hotel at Nova Goa, Panjim.

As the Exposition will commence on the 3rd December 1878, and probably terminate in a month or so, it is expected that the influx of Visitors will be so great that the Proprietor deems it advisable to remind gentlemen of engaging their accommodation beforehand and to lose no time in applying to him, by whom they will be furnished with a letter of guidance to enable them to visit with comfort the surrounding places of interest.

A. F. D'COSTA,
Proprietor.

Nova Goa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 23.)
BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF BURMA.
REPORTED SHOAL, NORTH-WEST OF CHEDUBA ISLAND.

MR. W. E. HUTCHINSON, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Avagyee, whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Kyouk Phyoo, observed heavy rollers and breakers indicative of a shoal patch, with probably only 2 or 3 fathoms at low water, lying 8 miles to the north-west of Ramree island, Cheduba, coast of British Burma.

From the shoal, West point of Ramree Island bears N. by E. ½ E., and the north-west point of Cheduba island S. E. by S., which places it in latitude 19° 2' N., and longitude 93° 21' 30" E.

CAUTION.—The whole of the neighbourhood of Cheduba and Ramree Islands is imperfectly known, and careful navigation is necessary.

[The bearings are Magnetic : Variation 2° 55" Easterly in 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 15th October 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Cheduba strait and Ramree harbour, No. 832 : Elephant point to Cheduba, No. 831 ; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830 ; Bay of Bengal, No. 705 ; Indian Ocean, No. 7459 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 493.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Mayne's Treatise on Hindoo Law and Usage	18	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Sept..	2	8
Handy Andy, Illustrated Edition	2	4
Judy's Cartoon of Gladstone	1	12
Valentine Vox, Illustrated Edition	2	4
Frank Fairleigh do.	2	4
Robinson Crusoe in Persian	4	12
Gay's Work on Plevna	3	12
Hutchinson's Treatise on Military Sketching	3	12
Home's Precis of Modern Tactics	5	8
Forbes's Ras-Mala, New Edition	7	8
Acton's Reproductive Organs	7	8
Elements of Social Science, New Edn.	1	12
Money's Treatise on Tea Cultivation	4	12
Danvers's Railway Reports for 1878	1	4
Buckle's Civilization in Europe, 3 Vols.	15	0
Huxley's Physiography	4	12
Keith Johnston's Atlas of India, New Edition	5	0
Prince Bismarck's Letters	3	12
Liveing's Handbook of Skin Diseases	3	0
Bourne's Treatise on Steam, Air and Gas Engines	44	0
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms, New Edition 1878	8	0
Dyer's English Folk-Lore	3	4
Sergeant's New Greece	13	4
Hamley's Guilty or not Guilty	2	4
Barlow's Treatise on Weaving	15	12
Heath's Our Woodland Trees	8	0
Rimmel's Perfumed Almanac for 1879	0	8
Barnes' Diseases of Women, New Edition 1878	17	8
Comin' thro' the Rye, a Novel	3	12
Cherry Ripe, a Novel	3	12
The New Paul and Virginia, by Mallock.	2	4
Old and Middle English, by T. L. K. Oliphant	5	12
Memoir of Lt. General Sir Garnet Wolseley, by C. B. Low, 2 Vols.	13	4
McLeod's Elements of Banking	3	4
Tait's Analysis of English History	2	4
Annandale's Abstracts of Surgical Principles	4	12
Proctor's Half Hours with the Stars	3	4
His Natural Life, a Novel, by Marcus Clarke	3	12
Handbook for the Railway Builder, by W. J. Nicolls	6	4
Six Chief Lives from Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" with Macaulay's "Life of Johnson," by M. Arnold	3	12
On the Photochemistry of the Retina and on Visual Purple, by Dr. W. Kuhne	2	4
Digby's Famine Campaign in Southern India, 2 Vols.	20	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DIARIES ! DIARIES ! DIARIES ! FOR 1879.
JUST RECEIVED the above of all sorts and sizes.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SOCIAL SCRAPS and SATIRES, by "CHILI CHUTNEE." Re. 1-12.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use "	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... "	11 0
Double do. ..... "	10 0
Single do. ..... "	8 8
Double Whalebone..... "	10 8
Single Do. ..... "	9 8
Match, best selected..... "	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... "	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... "	16 0
Boys do. do. from Re. 2 to Rs.	4 8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to 85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFRIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls .....per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats ....each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to 80	0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to.....	4 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... "	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... "	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanised India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to.....	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... "	1 12
Do. Galvanised Iron do. ... "	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

From this date all orders should be addressed to their Bombay House.

12th October, 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles.....	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular.....	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete.....	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens.....	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens.....	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks.....	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks.....	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior.....	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended.....	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS manufactured by

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM" CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.

And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India :—

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JAITHA PUDAMSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SHAMJEE MOORJEE and NARRON VUSTA, two of the Executors named in the Will .....Applicants.

AN APPLICATION for grant of DOUBLE PROBATE of the last

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23RD, 1878.

CONSOLS yesterday were unchanged at Monday's quotation of £94 and French Rentes Reef steady at FCS. 113.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was steady at 10s for Mid Plantation and 73 for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and 77 per cent. for Mysore Coffee; the landings during the week amount to 300 tons, the deliveries to 1,300, and the stock is now 1,700 tons. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged in value at £42-15 for Ceylon and £65 per ton for Cochin. The Markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are quiet; in the former, Calcutta quotations are 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower, prices for the latter are unchanged. Wheat is rather easier.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue dull of sale as last Friday's quotations, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull. The sales were only 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and quotations were unaltered throughout. With trade at Home and in the East in its present condition, the price of the Raw Material it is evident must decline still further, and the sooner the fall comes the better chance there will be of a sound business being done from Bombay next season. The American receipts as compared with last year show an increase of 135,000 bales and are still gaining ground; a continuance of this for another week or two cannot fail to influence prices at Home, especially when the New Cotton arrives freely in Liverpool and the Stock which has been reduced to such a low ebb, steadily increases.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot as Monday's rate of 9¼ cents. Futures for January delivery are quoted at 9⅝ cents., which is an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb., owing probably to rather smaller receipts at the ports; these up to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	81,000	75,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept.	761,000	626,000	725,000

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 49½d. per oz., a payment into the Bank of England is advised of £,200,000. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 6 13-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 72½ for Fours, Rs. 78½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 80½ for Fives-and-a-half.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the advertised rates of discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been weak, but rates are not quotably altered, and now that Calcutta shows little disposition to disturb us, there does not seem much likelihood of any immediate movement of importance. To-day there has been no inclination to do business on the part of either sellers or buyers, as great uncertainty prevails as to the cause which Government will adopt with the Council Drafts in London to-day. If the £400,000 which are to be offered are to be sold, we cannot look for an average rate of tender above 1s. 6¾d., but if a minimum rate of 1s. 7d. is fixed upon as was the case last week, there is little prospect of the full quantity being allotted, and this would have a hardening influence on the rates of Exchange here especially as the next move would probably be the withdrawal of the weekly sales for a time. We are, however, inclined to think that the whole quantity offered will be sold at the best rates obtainable. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2.41.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at par and 60 days' sight 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with buyers of Old Four per cent. loan at Rs. 94. The New Four-and-a-half Loan is still quoted Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 100. Telegrams received from Calcutta this morning announce that for the residue of the New Transfer Loan tenders to the extent of only Rs. 18,14,000 have been sent in at par and over against Rs. 213,26,600 for which tenders were invited.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the Dewallee Holidays.

COTTON continues very dull of sale; about 300 bales of Sawginned Dharwar are reported to have been sold of Rs. 197 and 300 bales of Oomrawuttee at Rs. 183 to Rs. 188 per candy.

LINSEED is weak at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for new March delivery.

RAPESEED is unchanged with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS.—The steamer India has been fixed for a portion of the cargo for Liverpool at 10d. for Cotton and Seeds.

The COAL MARKET is steady.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th October 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,320	0	0
Merchandize	46,894	0	0
Other Receipts	900	0	0
Telegraph	613	0	0
Total Rs.	97,727	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,367	0	0
Merchandize	66,908	0	0
Other Receipts	5,900	0	0
Telegraph	703	0	0
Total Rs.	1,13,978	0	0
Decrease Rs.	26,241	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LADY LEGGAR, 1,206 tons, Captain G. Jones, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE SHIP DESDEMONA, 1,490 tons, Captain H. Towill, will sail to-day for the Sandheads, in ballast.

THE S. S. OSBURN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 296 deck passengers.

THE S.S. LORD OF THE ISLES, 1,506 tons, Captain T. S. Beal, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from London, brought the following cargo:—91 packages wine and spirits, 205 packages piecegoods, 148 cases provision, 155 cases copper, 78 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases clocks, 7 packages paint and color, 672 bundles and 16,327 pcs iron, 50 cases beer, 59 cases claret, 51 packages paper, 30 cases gin, 200 casks whiting, 15 cases soap, 75 cases brass, and many packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND, 4,023 tons, Captain Methuven, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from London, brought the following cargo:—3,230 packages piecegoods, 305 bales twist, 12 cases umbrellas, 359 packages piecegoods and twist, 140 cases provisions, 9 cases boots, 15 cases cochines, 1,142 packages wine and spirits, 100 cases brandy, 51 cases eau de cologne, 45 packages papers, 30 cases salamoniac, 62 cases color, 110 packages beer, 25 cases oil, 51 bundles roper, 160 cases candles, 19 cases needles, 37 packages glassware, 75 cases brass, 145 cases copper, 12 cases saffron, 35 boxes silver, 44 boxes silver coins, 3 boxes specie, and many packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Bramblet ye	Gibbs	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Desdemona, Towill, to Sandheads.
Ship Lady Leggar, Joner, to Callao.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Paladin(s)	Parker	Hong Kong, Sept 19.
	Flying Venus	Nott	New Port, July 5.
	Patrie	Boiselioux	Bourbon, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 18.—Steamer Transilian.

PASSENGERS.

Per Paladin—Mrs Michell, Mrs Story, Mr Bloomfield, Mr Paterson and 90 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Paladin—Cocos Islands 14th October, Calback of Liverpool, from London for Amherst, all well.
By Flying Venus—5th October, ship Aphrodite in Lat 1-07 S, Long 86-52 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Byculla s. 1,000 sheet iron, Peel Cassels and Co.
Trentham Hall s.—10 cases slates, Sawyer and Co.
Italia s.—25 cases whiskey, Eduljee Pasonjee.
Colombia s.—89 bundles iron tubes, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola; 60 cases stout, Eduljee Bezonjee; 50 boxes bar soap, Sallymahomed Noormahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Fleur de Lis, 17 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 187 blocks asphalte, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Avondale s.—85 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co; 9 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 4 cases soap, Essoofally Russool-jee; 15 cases still hock, Ibrahjee Hommejee Bohtleewalla; 9 cases soap, Esmail Heptoola; 21 bales straw paper W. M. Macauley & Co; 25 cases champagne, Benn Ashley and Co; 25 cases matches, The Agra Bank; 4 cases thread, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 116 box s window glass, Essofally Mamoojee; 202 cases soap, Heptoola Ahmedally; 10 cases envelopes, Rahboy Tyabally.
Hydaspes s.—5 cases claret, Maneckjee Jamsetjee.
Hindostan s.—10 cases brandy, Geo. Gahagan.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s.—10 cases brandy, Geo. Gahagan.
Jeune—50 cases champagne, NOWROJEE ARDASEER and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s.—238 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 32 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co; 75 bales cotton, Allana Munjee; 500 bales cotton, Bhowan Kanjee; 34 bales wool, Lalljee Mowjee Wurria; 625 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 111 casks castor oil, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s.—1,114 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s.—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pollone s.—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s.—6 cases fishmaws and 113 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Janmahmed; 75 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrum; 50 bales twist, The Albert Manufacturing Co; 14 cases sharkfins, Currim Hassom; 22 cases sharkfins, Lachabhoy Ebram; 100 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 8 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee; 31 bales twist, A Habibhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s.—75 bales grey T cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·810
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	ESE, SE, ESE, WSW, W, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	170
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	1·23
,, ,, year	107·36

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Norton, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hallett, Capt, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Pretjohn, Lieut, Comm, R A, to join, from England.
Jackson, Surg, to join, from England.
Streettell, Capt, 2nd P Infantry, to join, from England.
Prendergast, Lieut Col, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, from Sea.
Woodhouse, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Sewell, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Henderson, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Madden, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Hall, 2nd Lieut, 54th Regt, to join, from England.
Blair, Col, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 23.

Bradshaw, Captain, 20th Madras N I, on leave, from Bandra.
Rickley, Major, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Wilson, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.
Anderson, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Wighton, Captain, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Baker, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 23.

Ward, Major, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Madden, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bareilly.
Hall, 2nd Lieut, 54th Regt, on duty, to Calcutta.
Bowman, Captain, R A, on duty, to Kohat.
Bammell, Col, 29th Madras N I, to join, to Secundrabad.
Magenis, Major, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Powell, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.
Jackson, Surg, on duty, to Kohat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 19.)

The services of Mr Clay, C S, Deputy Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Colonel Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, in Oudh to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of that Province.

Mr Gun, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

Mr T bbin, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

Mr Jones, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

Mr Johnstone, B A, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Surgeon Bomford, of the Indian Medical Service, at present employed on famine duty, Aract, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, vice Surgeon W Finden.

Surgeon E S Brander to officiate as Civil Medical Officer, Kyouk-hpyoo, in British Burma.

The services of Surgeon-Major Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, recently employed under the Famine Commission are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Mr J H. French, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Surgeon Brander, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Kyouk-hpyoo, in British Burma, to officiate as Additional Medical Officer at Port Blair.

Mr W G Beverley, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Survey Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Mr O'Callaghan, officiating as a Deputy Conservator of Forests 1st grade, in the N W Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, and officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edmund Van Eetvelde as Consul-General for Belgium at Calcutta.

The services of Captain Molloy, attached temporarily to the Foreign Department, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following order is issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 24th September, consequent on the return of Captain A H S Neill, is continued:—Captain Neill, 1st Regt 3rd Squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander; Lieut Vincent to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance: Lieut-General D M Stewart, C B, and Lieut-General J J L Vaughan, C B.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut Hughes, 18th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut Colonel:—Major W G Watsefield, and Major F P Leard.

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captain C S Noble, and Captain R K K Money.

The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain:—Lieutenants Bellasis, Nixon, Yaldwyn, Rind, Sawyer, Fitz, Swetenham, Lloyd, and Gouldsbury.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieut H R Rose, 54th Foot, Officiating Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 12th June 1878, vice Major J Jackson, appointed Commandant, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Lieut C W Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, Governor-General's Body Guard, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain W Cheyne, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Captain H B Young, 29th Foot, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major J O Travers, 17th Foot, resigned.

Captain C E S Parker, 73rd Foot, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, Hazara Division H F Shovers, proceeded to rejoin his regiment the 1st Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon-Major S C Townsend, Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, on special duty, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General F F Allen, C B, on special service.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 2 Mountain Battery—Lieut E A Smith, R A, 2nd Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Subaltern, vice Lieut Campbell, R A, proceeding on furlough. Lieut Montanaro, R A, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, vice Lieut Smith.

No 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery—Lieut H J Lyster, R A to officiate as 2rd Subaltern, as a temporary arrangement, o until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut Tonnochy, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Major L G del Daniell, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Baird, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year. Honorary Surgeon J Hart, medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary R Kelly, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 18th October 1878.

Mr J Martin, 2nd grade officer, to act as 1st grade officer of the I G S Amherwitch, vice Mr E Bishop.

Mr C C Hearsey, 3rd grade officer of the I G S Dalhousie, to act as 2nd grade officer of the I G S Amherwitch, vice Mr J Martin.

Mr H G Black, 4th grade officer, to act as 3rd grade officer of the I G S Dalhousie, vice Mr C C Hearsey.

Mr G L E Mathias, 4th grade officer of the I G S Amherwitch, to be 4th grade officer of the I G S Dalhousie, vice Mr H J Black.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major Lambert, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and temporary Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd class, 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Messrs Hickie and Shil-tone, temporary Accountants, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch, are transferred temporarily to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Captain Bisco e, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Gray, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Lahore, is transferred to the Western System, and will officiate as Deputy Examiner during Captain Biscoe's absence, or until further orders.

Mr Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Central India.

Mr W M Kelly, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forest, is re-appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in the Survey Department, vice Mr H G Young, who has been transferred to the Forest Department.

Mr J C Kelly, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Under orders from the Government of India, the Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to post Mr W Mackay, Executive Engineer, to the Ajmere and Merwara Circle.

Mr Lamb, Assistant Engineer, on return from the Mysore Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain Sargeaunt, R E, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and in modification of G G O No 808 of 1872, it is notified that the British pay of an officer promoted or transferred on public grounds into a corps or battery under orders for India, and allowed to remain in India pending its arrival, will be admitted as an charge against India Revenues up to the date on which the corps or battery to which he formerly belonged landed in England; and similarly from the date of embarkation for India of the corps or battery to which he may be transferred. The officer's pay for the interval between these dates (not exceeding one month), will be borne by the War Office.

2. In the case of an officer effecting an exchange on transfer by promotion or otherwise, the earliest date at which he could have reached England after the notification in India of his transfer, will be taken as the date of his arrival in England for the calculation of the above interval.

3. Permission to remain in India will be with-held when it is probable that the corps or battery into which an officer is promoted or removed, will not be brought on the Indian establishment for a lengthened period.

4 This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct 17.)

Surgeon-Major Dale, 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon-Major R W Cunningham, proceeding on duty with his regiment.

The services of Captain W V Ellis, Wing Officer and Adjutant 25th N I, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The services of Mr. Hemfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, lately employed on famine relief duty in Madras have been placed at the disposal for the Punjab Government, and he is posted to Umballa.

Mr. Browne, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, lately officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, is transferred to Amritsar.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr J Wood of his appointment as Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

The following promotions are made to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr Sibold, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary.

Mr Phelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade temporary, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.

Mr Jeffery, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.

Mr Sallman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary).

Mr Bradley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary).

Mr Gaither, B E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary).

Mr A B Phelan, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....26th Oct., 3h. 40·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	9 33 m 10 17 a	3 31 m 3 53 a
Fri. 25	.....	5 59	5 29	10 11 m 11 1 a	4 18 m 4 31 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	11 52 m 11 46 a	5 1 m 5 19 a
Sun. 27	19th Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	11 34 m ..	5 45 m 5 58 a
Mon. 28	.....	6 0	5 28	0 33 m 0 17 a	6 31 m 6 41 a
Tues. 29	.....	6 1	5 27	1 18 m 1 2 a	7 17 m 7 22 a
Wed. 30	.....	6 1	5 27	2 4 m 1 50 a	8 6 m 8 12 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
D. R. C. F. KHORY,
ICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES,
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GEE—October 9th, at Malta, the wife of C. H. Gee, Telegraph Department, of a son. (English papers please copy).

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PETIT—October 23rd, at Manockjee Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, the eldest son of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted. His funeral will take place this day at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—October 20th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Harrison, C S, of a daughter.
MONCKMASON—October 18th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant Monckmason, R. H. A., of a son.
WHITEHEAD—October 16th, at Panchmarhi, the wife of Major E. Whitehead, 40th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—October 12th, at Mosufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E Gwatkin Williams, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

THE helplessness of a native regiment of the Indian army, its dependence for all works, not strictly military, upon civilians, has often struck us as a remarkable fault of its organisation. There are no representatives of the trades in the average native regiment, or, if there are any such, they are careful to conceal their lights under the military bushel. And the result is that the officers and men are entirely dependent upon civilians for everything but drill. As a significant example of our meaning, let us suppose a native regiment on detached service, and in some wild part of the Empire! Let it be imagined that the corps has been on this service for some time, and then consider what would be the condition of the feet of those regimental horses on which the European officers are mounted? There would not be a shoe perhaps among all the six chargers, and the majority of these horses would be lame and unfit for work. The regiment might really be inefficient for this one reason, that there was not a man in the corps who could do any farrier's work. The whole "mounted" system of the new organisation would break down for want of a shoeing smith, and the commanding colonel, the other colonels, and all the field officer subalterns would be metaphorically "up a tree" for the same reason. Or, let it be supposed that the native regiment is in some part of the world where a flour ration is served out instead of the ordinary Indian grain. There would not be a baker in the regiment to make it into bread, and the ration, from which the Government would look for great things, as a good physique and good health for its soldiers, would be wasted in the way the sepoys could only use it. Or, let it be imagined that upon active service the occasion should arise, as it often does, for some masonry work to be done. In that case there would not be a mason, or even a carpenter, in the regiment to do it. In fact, a native regiment would be helpless in these matters once it quitted cantonments or the high road, and the chief reason of its help lessness is that in the native army antediluvian ideas still prevail about the supreme importance of pipe clay, "setting up," and parade movements over everything else. The time of a native regiment is mostly frittered and wasted away in things which have little bearing on warfare, and it is often far more the object of the field fogies of a native corps to have wooden-looking coolie automatons than intelligent men capable of turning their hands to anything useful.

The Sapper regiments of the native army are, indeed, brilliant exceptions to the rule. The Sapper system is to have tradesmen, craftsmen, and soldiers in one, and the plan succeeds admirably in Sapper and Pioneer regiments. The Madras Sappers and Miners are a familiar instance of its success. There are no better soldiers in the native armies than are the men of this gallant and distinguished regiment, but there is not one of them who has not an individuality other than a soldier's; they can all work at some one trade or craft when desired, and they are, in a word, skilled labourers. It might not be expedient to make the whole native army of India soldiers of the sapper pattern, and it would not be easy to do so if desired, but it would be very expedient and in nowise difficult to follow the sapper scheme so far as to enlist a certain number of craftsmen in every native regiment—say a dozen or so per company. Shoemakers, carpenters, masons, tailors, farriers, bakers, butchers, etc., etc., are all craftsmen badly wanted in a native corps, and there is none of them who could not materially increase his military pay by practising his particular craft if that plan were properly worked and developed. Naturally no artisan will enlist for sepoy's military pay and no more; at all events no artisan worth anything. In the Sappers the men get working *batta*, which makes a considerable addition to their pay. But a native regiment could perhaps support a good number of craftsmen in its ranks without the assistance of any *batta*, because there is always a demand for the services of such people, not only regimentally, but among the inhabitants of stations and cantonments generally. Of course any scheme of the kind is impracticable so long as the old fogies sometimes commanding native regiments are wedded to the antiquities of the parade ground as embodying everything required in war; but, putting these too conservative old Indians aside, we do not see any difficulty or expense in carrying out such a plan as is here proposed.

It is of course very necessary that a sepoy, like every other soldier, should be well disciplined and drilled, and that he should have a soldierly appearance. But in the native army this necessity is often ludicrously exaggerated. Not content with having created the sepoy such as he is—and the drill instructor made him—there are some commanding officers who must aspire to the utter impossibility of making the sepoy to all appearance a European soldier. The consequences are incessant drills of the old barrack square stamp, and regiments as helpless as infants in arms upon service. The object of commanding officers of native regiments—as the organisation now is—should be rather to develope the intelligence of their men than their chests, and to teach them the English language in preference to the goose step. The main weakness of a native regiment is—in its present organisation—a complete dependence upon whoever is available. The men have little dependence on themselves, chiefly because they have been foolishly trained by their European officers to put their whole trust in the European officers, any one of whom is supposed to act as a *deus ex machina* on any emergency. This was all very well in the days when the venerable colonels of the native army took the sepoys to their paternal bosoms and tearfully addressed them as "my "children"! when the interesting babes in arms returned the compliment by calling the pre-Mutiny times' old imbecile at their head "father "and mother;" but those were the days when the sepoys were not worth much as soldiers, the days when they forgot they were soldiers at all. That sort of folly is out of date, and the sepoy regiment should be now so educated as to understand that a regiment to be good on service must be in a way self-dependent. It must not look for bazaars to spring up in the wilderness, and for figs to grow on thistles, and many other extraordinary things. But there is this to be said for the sepoy, that if his English officer teaches him that he need bother himself about nothing but "setting up," he, the English officer, taking all the rest upon his own shoulders, the sepoy may be absolved some responsibility. Though it will fare none the less roughly with him, and with his European officer, when the two go campaigning together with a lame horse and two handfuls of flour they do not know what to do with, as carriage and provisions for the twain.

It has been fortunate for the success of our arms hitherto, that the sepoy, like his countrymen generally, is a very handy creature, and needs little in the way of food and shelter. Still the food and the shelter, such as it is, must always be forthcoming. *That* is easy enough on the plains of India where materials abundantly grow and the sepoy is quite at home. But a more helpless creature than the sepoy when in a strange land, and amid strange surroundings, there does not exist: and this is the helplessness we would eradicate, remove. Under a good system and an intelligent commanding officer, a native regiment, cavalry or infantry, ought to become largely independent of the Commissariat Department—*and a very good thing, too.* It might carry all the needful craftsmen about with it, and, for its own uses, a bazaar. It might be made to land upon the Syrian, or any other, coast so complete in all respects that the men would hardly know the difference from home. But all this requires system, and a new departure from ancient military landmarks. The old notion of nourishing the native soldier as "my child," and of considering him efficient when he called his commanding officer "ma bap!" is very antagonistic to any progress such as we speak of. The old plan is, in effect, trusting in Providence under circumstances which render the confidence likely to be misplaced. Providence, we all know from the proverb, helps those who help themselves, but the system of the native corps is anything but self-helping—it might be described as just the reverse. The faults of the system may perhaps discover themselves in the North if there is war there, though not necessarily so. Because in Hindustan the native troops have generally a commissariat at their back, and some companies of sappers most likely in their front. The one administers the feeding bottle, and the other makes the dollies. In the meantime their colonels have nothing to interrupt the science of "setting up." But take the commissariat and the sappers away, and it is to be feared that some native corps would have to live, and fight, and clothe, and shelter themselves on "setting up," and little else. It is not the fault of the organisation of the native army that this is so, but the fault of want of system and a higher intelligence. The materials offered by the native regiments are good enough to render them the hardiest regiments on earth; but, then, the materials are not properly used or utilised—that makes all the difference.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWUR, OCT. 17.

I HAVE already told you—though probably the repetition of the information was uncalled for, as you were no doubt aware of the fact—that nothing like an accurate or reliable account of the strength of the Amir's forces is obtainable at this side of the Frontier. The information which Elphinstone gives in his "Account of Kabul" is no longer reliable, the lapse of time having wrought great changes in Afghanistan, not the least important being the increase of the Amir's standing army, and the improved weapons and discipline which Shere Ali has introduced.

According to Elphinstone, the permanent military force of Afghanistan amounted to but 25,000 men, of whom 12,000 were furnished by the Durrani tribes in return for the lands they held under the Amir.

The remainder of the troops—13,000 in number—comprised the Gholams, Kizilbashes, and the Shahencheos, or camel artillery. This, it must be understood, was the peace footing, which, in time of war, was readily extended to double or treble that quantity of arms. The manner in which this increase was accomplished was very similar to that in which the armies of feudal England were raised. The first demand for an increase of the forces was met by contingents supplied by tribes who occupied prescribed portions of the Amir's territory. These contingents were mostly formed of infantry, and the fact that they were not regularly trained soldiers told but little against their efficiency, as they were in common with all the male inhabitants of Afghanistan accustomed to the use of arms from infancy almost, and readily accommodated themselves to such discipline as their commanders required from them. When these levies proved insufficient for the necessities of the moment, the Afghans adopted a peculiar method of raising additional forces. These new levies were termed the Dowstullub, and they were, as Elphinstone says, a kind of Militia, who were paid at the uniform rate of ten pounds per man. When the forces thus raised proved insufficient, the Oolossee, or general rising of all men capable of bearing arms, was resorted to.

Such was the military system of Afghanistan in the time of Elphinstone (1812), but since that time a great change has been effected. The standing army has been largely increased, and the troops have been disciplined and trained on a system which appears to be a rough copy from that of our own native regiments. For several years back the Afghans from beyond our frontier—Afridis, &c., who having served with our troops, have returned to their own country, have been in great demand, and as many of those men have been in active service under our officers, they have a knowledge of our troops and the way they are managed, which cannot fail to be serviceable to the leaders of the Amir's forces who are soon to be opposed to our armies. How far these men have introduced our system of drill and discipline it is difficult to say, but the two or three with whom I have had opportunities of speaking seemed fully impressed with the great advantages which a properly trained force has over a band of irregularly and badly disciplined troops, such as those of Afghanistan were.

Only a few days ago I was speaking to an Afridi who had served with one of our cavalry regiments, and had lately visited Peshawur, and he assured me that the Amir's troops now go through all the field exercises and evolutions which the Indian troops are practised in. I asked him whether the Amir had not partially adopted the Russian system, but he evaded the question, saying that some of the troops were *dressed* like the Russians, some like the Indian troops, but that the majority wore their national costume, and "the truth is," he added, "they will fight in the same way." Speaking about the difficulty which the Government experienced in getting reliable information from Kabul, while the Amir got early and correct intelligence of all movements and occurrences within our frontier line, my Afridi friend replied, "There are many men here in Peshawur who know well that the Sircar want to know, but they are Mussulmans, and every Mussulman in Peshawur is a spy (*jaseos*) for the Amir, how can they give news to the English?" That this is the true explanation, who can question?

I have tried, and given up the attempt as useless, to get something like an approximate idea of the strength of the various troops under the Amir; but where one speaks of 10,000 men, another puts 100,000. It is impossible to form an opinion from such random hits as these, and although the Government are said to possess "reliable" information on the subject, it is very questionable whether they themselves place any reli

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In a second speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote (? at Birmingham), he laid great stress upon the lofty motives and aims which guided the policy of the Government, whose constant endeavours were to repress and limit any Power which was a menace to the peace and freedom of Europe.

In a third speech Sir Stafford said, that Europe was not yet safe from a revival of the war owing to the difficulty experienced in executing the Treaty of Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.

The Roumanians have formally delivered over Bessarabia to the Russians.

The Russians are advancing in great numbers to the southward of the Balkans.

FLOODS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.

There has been a rupture in one of the dykes on the Damietta branch of the Nile, resulting in 80,000 acres being submerged, in addition to unseen villages.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sursts irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shtgings	6-9
8¼ lbs. do	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do	78½
5 per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113
Bar Silver	49½

About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

TUESDAY, October 22.

The weather of the past ten days has been of the usual October type. Fine clear weather with light variable winds have obtained over the whole of Northern and Central India. Moderate rain has occurred over the coast area of the Bay of Bengal, the Deccan, and Southern India. The only interesting feature has been the movement of the area of lowest pressure, which in years of stormy weather in October is in the centre of the Bay of Bengal. Ten days ago it was in Orissa and South Bengal; it then moved slowly southwards along the west coast of the Bay; on the 14th and 15th it included Masulipatam and Vizagapatam. The indraught to it gave heavy rain to this portion of the coast, Masulipatam receiving three inches in these two days. The area of minimum pressure has retreated northwards, and now includes northern Behar and the eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces. There are no indications of the yearly formation of a severe cyclone in the north of the Bay.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 23.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer max. 83, min. 71, W. B. 77; barometer 29·79. Fall of rain 3 inches.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W; thermometer 87·5; barometer 29·974. Fall of rain 2 inches 87 cents.

MANGALORE, 22, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W. N. W. Fall of rain 5 inches 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-50 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·88.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 2 inches.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 23, 10-38 A. M.
Mail Steamer Hindustan from China arrived.

GALLE, Oct. 23, 6-14 P. M.
Mail Steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta arrived.

THE VICEROY'S ENVOY TO KABUL.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Thull on the 15th instant, says:—

"The Governor General's Envoy, Nawab Golam Hussein Khan, came into camp yesterday afternoon, and his opinion is that this Kabul business is going to be a very big affair. The Amir by his account has about 60,000 infantry very well armed, mostly with breech-loaders in imitation of ours and Russian rifles, 100 guns (artillery), and a goodly proportion of cavalry, and he is believed by the Envoy to be determined to fight us. He does not intend to defend Kandahar, but Ali Musjid, Jellalabad, and Kabul; and there is no doubt he will be helped by the Russians to a certain extent, though perhaps only indirectly."

We learn, though not officially, that of the total sum of Rs. 2,13,00,000, the residue of the transfer loan, not more than Rs. 18,00,000 (eighteen lakhs) was tendered for by the public at par last Monday.

It is stated that, besides Smith, Fleming and Co., the principal debtors of the City of Glasgow Bank are James Nicol Fleming (an old Director), Lewis Potter (one of the present Board), and Mr. Morton, a Glasgow merchant. The liabilities of J. N. Fleming are said to amount to £1,300,000. At the request of many of our readers, we propose to publish to-morrow a full list of shareholders of the Bank. There are so many Scotchmen in India who must be anxious to know if their friends are affected by the failure, that we think this list will be read with interest everywhere throughout the country.

We understand that Mr. D. Macfadyen, late of W. Nicol and Co., has been appointed joint agent at Bombay for the British India Steam Navigation Company with Mr. Mackie, who is now acting here for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

Some difficulties have arisen about the execution of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s trust deed, which gives an unconditional release to the resident partners here after the assignment of all their property. One of the banks which are creditors received instructions from home by telegraph not to sign a deed for winding up the firm's affairs by a private trust; and the other exchange banks are now anxious to cancel their signatures.

The rumours current some time ago about the organisation of a Bombay column for active service have died away, the plan of the Government of India being apparently to send Bengal regiments to the front and move up the force of the other Presidencies to guard Central and Northern India during their absence, leaving Southern India to shift for itself; but we hear that the G. I. P. Railway authorities have been warned to have all their rolling stock in readiness for military contingencies.

The political officer at Quetta received information a few days ago that a considerable number of horses with some horsemen of Kabul had been collected in a village within the Beluchistan frontier about 17 miles from Quetta. As these horses could be used for a "chapao," or night surprise on Quetta Cantonment, it was considered advisable to reconnoitre the village. This was done by the Political Agent, joined by Colonel Browne and Mr. Bruce and attended by a few Brahoe Sirdars. The village was found to be full of horses, and there was a large number of men of soldierly appearance and unfriendly demeanour, one or two of whom insulted the Brahoe Sirdars for bringing Feringhis there. It was consequently determined to make a night movement on the village, and that night it was surrounded by troops from Quetta. The village surrendered on the terms of giving up the men who had insulted the Sirdars, and as the people said they were peaceful horse dealers, they were told that there could be no harm in assisting them to take their horses down the Bolan Pass towards their market, Hindustan. Two head men came into Quetta as hostages for good behaviour. It will be seen that this was not a raid, as has been stated in certain quarters, but simply a precautionary measure taken by the Commandant of a frontier garrison.

H. H. the Khan of Khelat has consented with great goodwill and cordiality to the march of the reinforcements of the Quetta garrison through his territories, and is giving every assistance in the way of supplies, &c.

The principal Sikh Chiefs of the Punjab, and H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur, have offered contigents of their troops for service. The offers of those States whose position is most conveniently situated with reference to the scene of operations will probably be accepted.

Major St. John, R. E., has been appointed to special duty in Northern Beluchistan, and proceeds to Quetta.

Mr. Henvey has proceeded from Srinagar to Jamu to consult with the Maharaja of Kashmir on the best methods for mitigating the famine and to offer the aid of the British Government.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Commissioner in the Central Provinces on the pay of a First Grade Deputy Commissioner. No additional expenditure will be incurred, as a saving equal to the amount of the salary attached to the new appointment will be effected by the reduction of the Upper Godavery District to the rank of a sub-division.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a full staff, will go to Meean Meer early next month.

Another of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. P. Brabazon, of the 13th Hussars, has left Simla to join the Staff of General Roberts at Kohat.

Captain Molloy has resigned his appointment as Attache at the Foreign Office, to take up his permanent appointment as Adjutant of the 5th Goorkhas, now on the march to Thull.

The *Pioneer* says—It is understood that if the approaching contest with Afghanistan is prolonged until the spring, the present Adjutant General of the Army in India, who was to have resigned in February, will remain at his post.

The total cost of the Famine in Mysore has been about a crore and a half of rupees. The Famine has not only exhausted the balance of the lace of rupees which was shown on the first of April, 1876, but has also saddled the State with a debt of 75 lacs of rupees. So—the *Hindu* says—the Maharajah of Mysore will have to take this agreeable heritage in addition to his throne.

The *Pioneer*—The Commissariat Department finds great difficulty in obtaining the bullocks required for the siege train, and horses have been telegraphed for to England, as the supply in the country is inadequate to the demand. Camels and mules are freely pouring in to the commissariat depôt at Rawul Pindi.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Mr. Hammersley-Keenan, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, has been deputed to construct the temporary military line which it has been decided to construct from Khanpore on the Bhawulpore section of the Indus Valley State Railway to the point in the Indus bank which has been selected for the embarkation of the troops proceeding to Quetta *via* Rajanpore. This line is to be put in hand at once.

The writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"A distinguished traveller, lately returned from Kashmir, tells me that the famine has been very sore in the land, far more so than we dwellers in the plains have any conception of. He saw the people lying by the side of the roads unable to utter a word, and with just strength enough left to raise their hands and point in a most heartrending way at their mouths. Jammu is quite free from the famine taint, and is, according to my friend, a very pleasant place to while away time in. In the summer there are as many as 700 Europeans about the town, necessaries and luxuries are both cheap, and the manners and customs of the people are so peculiar as to be worth studying. My informant has so whetted my appetite by wonderful stories of all he has seen and done in these regions, that I am seriously thinking of making a trip to Kashmir next year."

The *Pioneer*—At all events in the case of the man who murdered Captain Pemberton, there has been no reason to complain of justice being delayed. The crime was committed on the 8th. The preliminary inquiry was held on the 9th, and the prisoner was committed for trial on the 10th. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th, and the sentence was carried out last Thursday, the 17th.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer in civil employ is required by competent authority to leave his head-quarters as a witness on behalf of Government in a court-martial, or in a suit in a civil court, he shall receive the travelling allowance to which he is entitled under rule for travelling in the performance of the duties of his office.

The *Englishman*—It would not be a bad thing if our Government could ascertain the precise boundaries of the Russian possessions in Central Asia. The *Athenæum* says that "the most recent map issued by the Turkestan Topographical Department makes no change in the frontier line north of what is often (for want of a better name) called Kashgaria. From the meridian of Kuldja the line follows pretty closely the water parting of the Tian Shan mountains as far as the Sook Pass. But here, instead of following the Alai range, which has been hitherto considered to be the southern limit of Ferghana, it turns more directly southward, and, taking in the Great Kara-Kul lake, advances for a point only 150 miles distant, as the crow flies, from the nearest point of Kashmir territory! This, it may be observed *en passant*, is rather different from the 450 miles usually assumed to separate the two empires. After running with a generally westward direction for about fifty miles, the boundary turns and rejoins the originally accepted frontier about the meridian of Khokand. But the manner in which it leaps across stream and water partings in order to do this is suggestive of further 'symmetrical rectifications' in a southerly direction. From the last-mentioned point it runs westward, just as shown on the last edition of Col. Walker's map of Turkestan, but only for a distance of about sixty miles, and then breaks off, in a manner as suspicious as it is abrupt, for a gap of very nearly one hundred miles. It then follows the old frontier line up to the Oxus. The above map contains a great deal of new information about the Pimir, Karateghin, and Hissar countries, which English cartographers will do well to take note of."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* considers that the *Statesman's* complaint against the Government for withholding information is not an ill-founded one. "It has certainly been a surprise and a disappointment to us that the Government has been so reticent through the Press Commissioner about the course it is adopting in the present crisis. We did not look for secrets which might by publication imperil the State or benefit an enemy, but we expected to be treated with the confidence which had been promised when this Press Commissionership arrangement was instituted. We looked at a time like the present for some further information beyond weekly weather reports, and the interesting intelligence that somebody was taking photographs of Hyderabad temples for the Indian museum in London. We do not for one instant attach the slightest blame to the Press Commissioner. No man has been more anxious to assist the Press and more courteous in his relations towards it than Dr. Lethbridge. But he evidently cannot give us what he has not to give, and it is no fault of his that he has to present us with stones when we looked for bread. It was only on Wednesday last that the Viceroy, in his speech in the debate in Council on the Vernacular Press Amendment Act, said, "The Government is the only source of authentic political information," and he took credit for the establishment of the organisation by which the press is now supposed to be supplied with information. The facts never remains, that since the commencement of the present difficulties into which the Government has been plunged in its relations with Afghanistan information which the public looked for from the Government has been either purposely or accidentally withheld."

M. Arminius Vambery, writing in the *Allgemeins Zeitung* on recent events in Central Asia, says that it is a mistake to suppose that General Abramoff is the Russian envoy at Kabul. General Abramoff is Commander-in-Chief in Khokand; the name of the envoy in Kabul is Colonel Stolyetoff. The chief object of the Russian mission is to establish friendly relations between Tashkend and Kabul. As a means of putting pressure on Shere Ali, with the above view, Russia holds in reserve the Afghan prince, Abdurrahman Khan, a relation of the Amir and at the same time his deadly enemy. Abdurrahman has for some time been residing in voluntary exile at Samarkand, and with the help of Russia might become very dangerous to Shere Ali. It has been lately reported that Russia proposes to exchange Abdurrahman for Khudoyar Khan, the ex-ruler of Khokand, who escaped last winter from Orenburg to Kabul. Khudoyar, who is nearly seventy years old, pursued the trade of a horse-dealer while interned at Orenburg, and then contrived to escape on a swift horse across the great steppe by Bokhara and Khiva to Afghanistan. But though he is evidently a man of considerable energy, he was not popular with his people, who thrice expelled him from their country, and M. Vambery thinks the Russians are not likely to put themselves to any trouble to get Khudoyar again into their hands. Abdurrahman, on the other hand, is very popular in North-Eastern Afghanistan, and by threatening to support him as a pretender to the Afghan throne, Russia can at any moment secure the submissiveness of Shere Ali to her wishes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*.—The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank gives form and substance to certain rumours of coming failure which have been floating through the City for the last few weeks. It is one of the peculiarities of City men—who are neither so far-sighted nor so really prudent as the outside world is inclined to believe—that they look upon any one who gives sober warning of impending difficulty as a "croaker" and an ill-conditioned fellow. Here, as in the wider field of politics, the sanguine thinker who twists the gloomiest facts into a chain of reassuring reasoning is the sound, trustworthy adviser; he who takes stock of bad probabilities as well as good is really a most dangerous person. And it is scarcely necessary to add that, should troubled times come, the latter has this disadvantage—that he can be conveniently accused of having hastened their advent by his ill-omened predictions. Yet, as the late Mr. Bagehot so frequently and wisely urged, it is in the earlier stages of a panic that precaution can be most beneficially taken. Later, when the whole business atmosphere is charged with distrust, steps which might have materially lessened the danger only serve to intensify the difficulty. That there is no cause for general alarm in the City is probably true. But for the last five years the depression of business has been very great, and any one who takes the trouble to go behind the scenes will soon become aware that many firms interested in those branches of trade which have specially suffered are still in a precarious position.

Vanity Fair—The most amazing delusion is that which has now taken possession of men's minds with regard to the proposed Afghan war. They say and believe "it is a capital chance to have a slap at Russia," and precisely the same doctrine is insinuated every day by the whole of those morning papers which pretend to guide us. There seems something especially base in this notion, that because we fear to fight Russia, we should take our revenge on Afghanistan: but the amazing part of the notion is the conclusion it implies that by invading Afghanistan we shall injure Russia. It ought to be quite clear to everybody, as it is to Lord Lawrence and to all those who know the country, that precisely the reverse must be the case, and that the one certain effect of an attack by England on the Afghans will be to throw them into the arms of Russia, as their defender against the English, and to furnish the Russian Cabinet with the very fullcrum it has always sought for action against India and in India. If we want to have a slap at Russia we should have it in Poland, or in Turkey, but it is the weakest of delusions to suppose that we can slap her by slapping the Afghans.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—The past year has witnessed many a scene of horror, but it is doubtful whether anything much more terrible has been seen than the spectacle of disease, desolation, and death presented by the city of Memphis, in the United States, which has lately been grievously tated by yellow fever. Accounts by physicians, nurses, and correspondents of the American newspapers agree as to the frightful condition of affairs in that city. The peculiar odour of the disease can, it is stated, be detected at three miles' distance from the place. All business is suspended, the banks only remaining open an hour a day for the handling of remittances from abroad. All the drug stores but three are closed. The only vehicles seen in the street are doctors' carriages and dead-carts. At night fires of wood and tar burn in front of houses here and there. These are death signals, meaning that the remains of the fever-victims are lying within waiting for the dead waggons to call. A black or red cloth is the death-sign by day; but many die unsignalled and unattended. Persons attacked suddenly, being unable from weakness or delirium to call assistance, die all alone, and their bodies are sooner or later discovered. This occurred in the case of a lawyer named Brockland, who died in his office in the Sheridan building. Vagabonds frequently crawl into deserted houses and never go out alive; others are found dead in the open air. The work of burial is done hurriedly. The rude coffins are placed side by side, and piled one on another in trenches. The name, if known, is written on the lid. There are no funeral services. Young children form fully 25 per cent. of the dead. The physicians refuse to work harmoniously, so that accurate statistics of the deaths cannot be obtained. The only hotel open is the Peabody, and that is a pesthouse, seventeen of the inmates being down with the fever at one time. The city government is thoroughly disorganized, and Memphis is all but in the power of the rabble. The population has been reduced by fright and death from 40,000 to 3,500, one half of whom are sick. In the meantime negroes and tramps have flocked in, braving the fever for the sake of what they can get by robbery. At first they extorted enormous pay for slight services, but soon refused to do any work at all. Reckless bands of men and women wander through the streets, breaking into houses and stores unhindered, and would sack the city if they were numerous enough.

The *Pioneer*—The Government of India has ordered 200 doolies of the pattern devised by Surgeon-Major Hamilton for field service, which we believe fulfil many conditions wanting in the old form. The doolie is modelled on the plan of the one that has been in use for many years in the service, but is made portable by means of a simple plan of linobing the end supports to the frame, which allows of its being taken to pieces and packing into a small compass. It is stated that an ordinary goods waggon will carry 40 doolies of the new pattern, whereas eight or ten was the limit of the old kind. This could be stowed away in one truck. When the doolie is unrigged it makes a comfortable bed with a pillow formed by a doubling of the bottom canvas supported by a simple head rest. At each corner wooden handles are fitted in, which when drawn out to their full length convert the bed into a stretcher, and by means of the same handles the bed can be slung in a railway carriage for the conveyance of sick and wounded on Lavodowsky's plan. The advantages claimed by the inventor are greater lightness, combined with equal strength, facilities for packing and carriage, and for using the bottom as a bed and stretcher, and for railway ambulance service. The parts are simple in construction, chiefly made of wood, can be repaired easily by an ordinary bazaar mistri. The Government had actually adopted the Bourke doolie for service, but it was found that these would take some time to prepare, as the iron work must be well and carefully made. As a temporary measure a supply of Dr. Hamilton's doolies has been ordered on the recommendation of Surgeon General Ker Innes.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—Another unfortunate collision occurred on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway. It is thought that it was either by the negligence on the part of the driver or the station master. The collision took place near Hurdoe station. Half a dozen carriages were smashed. Fortunately no lives were lost and no one was injured. The arrangements on the Oude line seemingly are most imperfect, and may be attributed to the penny wise and pound foolish system.

The following is a nominal list of the 15 students who have passed their final examination at the Royal Engineering College this year, and have elected to pursue their practical course of Engineering in India:—

	To Calcutta.
Mr. H. W. Bennet.	Mr. C. C. Martyr.
" E. C. Elliott.	" A. H. Mason.
" A. G. Greaves.	" A. Morse.
" F. Lepper.	" H. H. O'Connell.
	To Bombay.
Mr. F. J. Pope.	Mr. R. B. Yates.
" J. R. Tickell.	" F. Harris.
" A. S. Trevor.	" W. J. A. Bird.
" R. W. Egerton.	

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing on the subject of the offer of the Accountant Generalship of Madras to Mr. John Woodburn, at present Deputy Commissioner at Fyzabad, says:—This system of selection from outside is, as we have always insisted upon, most unfair to men who have had experience in the department, some of whom were brought out from England years ago, for the special purpose of teaching the Indian Government how to keep accounts. If this system of outside selection is to prevail, there may be written over the door of the Financial Department—for the benefit of the junior officers—the same motto as Dante saw inscribed over the gates of hell—"Abandon hope, all ye who enter here."

The *Englishman*—It has all come out at last why the Calcutta Municipal accounts never can be made right. Since 1874 the collections of the rates have never been balanced year by year. The system, or rather no system, appears to have been, that so long as a rate collector paid in a certain amount of money pretty regularly, he was never asked where he got it from, how much balance he had in hand, or how many bills he had in his possession belonging to each year or month. Is it to be wondered at, then, that there have been defalcations? And now, through this loose system of account keeping, the magistrates will not commit the defaulters. But how were the books and accounts made up for each year since 1874, which have been publicly certified to by the Government auditors as correct? Or is this Government audit all a farce? and do the auditors take for granted whatever they see entered in the books, vouchers or no vouchers?

The *Army and Navy Gazette*—We believe that the Frontier medal may, sooner or later, be extended to those who took part in the expedition against the Jowakis on the recommendation of the Government of India, but the idea of a special Jowaki medal is too absurd. The *Times* ought to know better than to raise hopes which may never be realised. It is evident that it has been duped.

BOMBAY.

High Court Chambers.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball sat in Chambers at the High Court yesterday, but the business disposed of was of no public interest.

The Dewalee Illuminations.—The illuminations on account of the annual Dewalee festival commenced yesterday and will terminate on Sunday night next. To-morrow (Friday) is the principal day. The local Banks will be closed to-morrow and on Saturday on account of these holidays.

Yesterday afternoon a severe thunderstorm, attended with heavy rain and vivid lightning, passed over Bombay from the north-east, at about 3 o'clock. A chawl situated near Bellasis Junction Road was struck by lightning, and killed a buffalos that was housed there. The lightning struck the roof, and appears to have passed down a support beam, which it rent in two, striking the buffalos that was tied to it. The mark was distinctly visible on the buffalos.

Death of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit.—Much sympathy will doubtless be felt for Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a prominent Parsee of this city, on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Cowasjee, which took place at his residence, Malabar Hill, yesterday forenoon. The deceased was thirty-four years of age, and was the father of a large family. He was the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, who are the agents for some of the Bombay mills. He was ailing only for the last few days.

Dyed Cotton, Surat.—For some time past Messrs. J. H. Shapoorjee, Fraser & Co. have endeavoured to introduce into this country the manufacture of dyed yarns and stuffs. Though they have not yet accomplished all they hope to do, they have made a satisfactory commencement. The chief colours they have tried are Turkey red, chromatic, and aniline, numbering about sixteen colours of different shades. A silver medal was awarded to the company at the Poona Exhibition for the specimens exhibited. Their colours are clear and fast, nearly equal to those of English manufacture, and the public have shown their appreciation of the work done by a ready purchase of all they have as yet been able to send into the market.

Committed to the Sessions.—An old offender, named Nittoo Untoo was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3.

Cheating.—A Mahomedan, named Deen Mahomed Boorakhan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to dishonestly induce the delivery of Rs. 20 belonging to Nuthoo Jaithadass. Being an old offender he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of an aged Hindoo woman, who had one of her legs fractured on the night of the 29th ultimo, whilst seated on the road at Chowkey Mobile, by the wheel of a buggy passing over it. She died from its effects on Tuesday evening last. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Criminal breach of trust and cheating.—A Hindoo merchant, named Mohunjee Dowjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of Jadowjee Megjee and Pregjee Megjee, partners of complainant's firm, charging them with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of funds belonging to their firm, and cheating by making false entries in the partnership books, and otherwise defrauding the complainant.

Theft.—Ameer Shaik Ismail, a Mahomedan lad about 14 years of age, was on Tuesday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Hajee Noor Mahomed Shah Cassum, with theft of property belonging to complainant, consisting of cash and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 275, and gold and silver ornaments, &c, valued at Rs. 94. The prisoner was complainant's adopted son, and he recently absconded to Poona, carrying with him the said property. Most of the property was found in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes and then to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

An accident happened yesterday morning to a train on the Bhore Ghaut, which resulted in two or three hours getting of the line and blocking it up for some hours. The Madras and Poona Mail train was in consequence detained, reaching Bombay at 7 in the evening, seven hours after its due time.

GOLF HANDICAP.

The Handicap at Golf which for the last three Tuesdays has excited no little interest among the Golf players of Bombay, is now approaching its termination, and the following is the result of the match as far as it has been played. On Tuesday morning the 29th current the final round will come off:—

Gray,	less	15 points ...142
Moultrie,	less	2½ points ...142½
Roberts,		Scratch ...144
Lang,	less	9 points ...144
Oliver,	less	15 points ...148
Bentley,		Scratch ...151
Barton,	less	15 points ...153
Arthur,	less	15 points ...154
Simpson,	less	4½ points ...156½
Starrock,	less	15 points ...158
Elliot,	less	18 points ...158
Barn,	less	6 points ...168
Bain,	less	18 points ...174
Macrae,	less	18 points ...175

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday, at which there were present—Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. Kirkham, Nowrojee Pordoonjee, Raghunath Khote, Khanderao Narayen, Hajee Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ghangjee, Messrs. J. H. Grant, (Municipal Commissioner) and Rienzi Walton (Executive Engineer, Municipality) were also present.

Street improvements.

Sanction was given to the taking up of 2·966 square yards of ground in Khutteralty Lane from Mr. Thackersey Mooljee, at Rs. 7 per square yard; also of 13·46 square yards in Banian Road and Ally Oomer street, from Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, 10 per square yard. Sanction was asked to the cancelling of the Town Council's Resolution dated 30th September last, sanctioning the taking up of 7·33 square yards of ground at No. 39, Bora Musjid Cross Lane, from Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Katrack, as the lane is a private one. Agreed to.

The Council then proceeded to consider a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Assistant Engineer, stating with reference to the application of the Council, dated 16th July last, that Mr. Sudanund Shreecrushna had not built his premises at No. 151, Breach Candy Road, in accordance with the required set-back of his ground, as per Council's Resolution No. 853, dated 3rd July 1877; the reason stated was that a set-back had formerly been made there under the sanction of Government, and that if a second set-back had been enforced, the Municipality would have had to compensate the owner for the new plinth already built by him. Sanction was, therefore, asked to the cancelling of the Council's Resolution of the 3rd July 1877, and to the taking up of 24 square yards, not including the set-back, which have now been added to the road. Some discussion ensued, after which it was resolved that the old set-back sanctioned by the Council be cancelled; and the taking up of the 24 square yards, which have now been added to the road, were sanctioned.

The health department.

Sanction was given to an advance of Rs. 5,000 for hiring carts and bullocks for the Health Department, to be paid from savings in the grant for scavengering and drain cleaning.

Tulsi water works.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 74-15-1 for drawing materials, petty stores, &c., on account of the Tulsi water works, to be debited to "contingencies" in the loan of 65 lacs.

The Council next considered the Executive Engineer's Progress Report, dated 30th September last, on the water works and surface drainage works. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked for an explanation of that portion of the report referring to the masonry work in the reservoir, being at a standstill owing to the difficulty of getting good chunam during the monsoon, and wished to know why the chunam was not procured before the monsoon set in to meet the necessary requirements. The Commissioner replied that it was difficult to store chunam so as to retain its adhesive properties, and that it deteriorated during the damp weather of the monsoon. Mr. Walton then tendered an explanation regarding the delay in completing the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which was accepted as satisfactory by the Council. Mr. Walton further said that the work would exceed the contract time by four or five months.

The Council next took into consideration the memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the Executive Engineer's estimates for the construction of a masonry covering for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, when it was resolved that public tenders should be invited as soon as the estimate had been approved by the Works Committee, and it was further resolved that the cost should be met from the surface drainage loan, of which there is available Rs. 4,00,000. After this outlay there would be more than sufficient balance for the Worlee and Dharavee sluices and also for the construction of the storm water drains when necessary.

The mutton-butchers' petition.

Petitions from the mutton butchers, praying that the slaughter houses may be re-opened in Bombay, the way in which they would meet, was considered. The petitions were concocted in a style so original, that much amusement was created in their reading. The Council decided that the petition could not be complied with, and that the petitioners be informed that under the new arrangements meat from Bandora will be brought in by well ventilated vans, specially built for the purpose, and without any additional cost to the butchers.

The next matter was a notice of motion which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was to move, relating to the levy of the water-rate, but for want of time it was postponed to the next meeting.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—As I see you have copied from the Bombay papers a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Amedbhoy Hubibbhoy has entered a suit against me for the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the High Court of that Presidency, in 2,000 of which amount profess to date from the year 1871, you will perhaps permit me to say in your columns that I have no more knowledge of what this claim can be for than yourself, and that from 1871 down to the institution of this suit no such claim was ever presented to me. I have heard privately from Bombay that the claim professes to have some connection with the old *Star of India* newspaper with which I was never connected in any way, except as the purchaser of the copyright, whose very value the paragraph in question makes my counsel say that the matter would "probably be settled out of Court," and conveys the impression, necessarily, that I owe this money to the plaintiff; while I do not even know to this moment what the claim is for, no copy of the plaint having yet reached me. You will permit me to add that, if I owed this money to the plaintiff, I should not put him to the trouble of suing for it.

Mussoorie, October 16. B. KNIGHT.

AMENDMENTS OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th October, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVI. of 1878.

An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878 (for the better control of Publications in Oriental languages).

Whereas by Act No. IX. of 1878 *for the better control of Publications in Oriental languages*), section 5, it is enacted that when any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under that Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer, and that when such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond and no such deposit as is mentioned in section 4 of the said Act shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year;

And whereas by the last paragraph of section eight of the same Act it is provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six of the said Act, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under the said section 8 in respect of any matter, deliver to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking as aforesaid, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture as aforesaid between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given;

And whereas by the same Act, section 18, it is enacted that when any publisher of a newspaper has given any undertaking as aforesaid, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed as aforesaid or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both;

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the enactments and proviso hereinbefore recited and the reference in section 3 of the said Act to the said section 5; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following portions of the said Act are repealed (that is to say): sections 5 and 18, the last paragraph of section 8, and in section three, the words "and subject to the provisions of section 5."

THE MEETING OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 84, Elphinstone Circle (Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) There was a large attendance of shareholders, Parsees and Hindoos. The Chair was occupied by Mr. T. H. Moore.

Before the business for which the meeting was convened was proceeded with, Mr. Winter objected to the form of the notice which had been published on the ground that it was improperly signed. It was not signed by any person who was an officer of the Company.

The Chairman—It is signed by the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mr. Winter said Messrs. Nicol and Co. were not the Secretaries and Treasurers, because that firm ceased to exist on the day it suspended payment.

The Chairman—That firm was in existence on the day when the notice was issued (10th October).

Mr. Winter—But on occasions when it has appeared in the newspapers it has appeared improperly signed; and I protest against any matter being discussed at this meeting being in improperly convened. I therefore contend that The notice must be a ten days' notice, and certainly within the last ten days Messrs. Nicol and Co. have not been a firm. Therefore the notice has not been properly published. Then, I have another objection to take, which is that business of which notice was given has not been advertised. Mr. P. M. Murzban sent in notice on Friday last of his intention to move a resolution, and it is extremely unfair to the gentleman named in the resolution that it should have been kept in the dark when it might have been advertised in Saturday's and again in yesterday's newspapers.

The Chairman said he would take a note of Mr. Winter's objections, and the business of the meeting must be proceeded with.

A shareholder asked how long Mr. Winter had held shares of the Company.

The Chairman—Four or five days I believe.

The shareholder who had asked the question did not think it was right that a shareholder of a few days should come there to obstruct the proceedings of shareholders who had been interested in the Company for some years.

Mr. N. M. Wadia expressed the opinion that it would be very ungrateful of the shareholders to desert Messrs. Nicol and Co. in their misfortune.

The Chairman, having at last obtained a hearing, said he was sure that all present would regret the very unfortunate circumstances which had made it necessary to hold the present meeting. He alluded to the insolvency of the firm of W. Nicol and Co., who had been Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Company since its formation, and who had done very good work for the Company. He could speak confidently of what they had done during the last eight years, because during that time he had been one of the directors of the Company and in a position to judge; and he thought the results of the last eight years' work were in themselves sufficient proof of the energy and zeal with which Messrs. Nicol and Co. had conducted the business. During those eight years, gentlemen, you have been paid in dividends an amount of Rs. 370 on your Rs. 350 shares, or at the rate of 13 and 14 per cent. per annum for your money (hear, hear); and your factories and machinery are left in a good condition as any in the country. What we have now to deal with is the future, and it seems to me that the first thing we must do is, to cancel the Articles 124 and 125, which provide that Nicol and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and substitute fresh Articles in their place. The Articles are apparently defective, because no provision is made to meet the case of the insolvency of the Secretaries and Treasurers. A large and influential body of shareholders who had been interested in the Company for many years had addressed a letter to Messrs. W. Macaulay and Co. inviting them to become Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company. If Messrs. Macaulay and Co. are appointed, I think they will do the work very well and very ably. Another resolution is to be brought forward, proposing to appoint the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Everyone present was doubtless well acquainted with Messrs. Gaddum and Co., who were known to be enterprising merchants. There was another way, of course, in which the business of the Company could be carried on, viz., by means of managers working under the Board of Directors, dispensing with Secretaries and Treasurers altogether, very much in the same manner as the business was conducted—and with so much success—when Mr. Melvill was General Manager. He put that alternative before the meeting because he thought it necessary that they should know what the feelings of the directors were. In was for the shareholders to say how they would have the business conducted. Speaking for himself, he was very much inclined to think that would be the best way for the Company to go. There was no doubt that by a separate firm doing a large cotton business managing the Company a feeling of jealousy was created among outside buyers of cotton, and they all knew that jealousy of that kind often led to benefit shareholders. To conduct the business through managers acting under the directors would also be an economical

box of his carriage and shouting out praise and counsel to the riders, as if they could hear or would heed him. In military matters also he showed an ardent interest, and in any discussion about them talked with nerve and extraordinary knowledge of the art of war. He particularly prides himself on being a soldier. Lord Mayo asked him if he was fond of soldiers, to which the prompt reply was, "I should think so. I was born a soldier, and have done nothing but soldiering for forty-five years." Lord Mayo then inquired if the Ameer cared about hunting and was answered, "I have been too busy as a soldier. I leave hunting to others." That he was very much impressed by our troops was evident. When he saw the 92nd Highlanders he declared that they must be Guards; we could not have many regiments like them. Very unaffected, yet dignified in his bearing, the Ameer is evidently a thorough man of the world. He is more enlightened and free from prejudices than the rest of his countrymen. Having only seen the worst side of human nature, he is very suspicious; while, as to principle, I do not believe he has any at all. Those who know him best believe him quite capable of cutting the throat of a man whom he had a moment before declared to be his dearest friend. At the same time I do not think he is one who would commit an act of cruelty or treachery save for some object. On his passage through the Khyber Pass the Khybrri Chiefs demanded a sum of money for his safe conduct. He put them off with fair promises. He never paid them a farthing, and cynically remarked at Peshawur, with regard to this affair, "That an Afghan did not always keep his promises," and that the Khyberis "had mistaken their man." He is as close a bargainer as an English *mere de famille*, and cut down the English shopkeepers at Umballa to the very lowest prices. Grave as he generally is, he nevertheless is not averse to indulging in a joke, and several times during his trip to Umballa chaffed English officers. On one occasion his joke was certainly not appreciated by the person to whom it was uttered. A certain high official was entering a station with him. The wife of this high official, no longer very young or pretty, but with an immense idea of her own importance, went out on an elephant, in company with another lady not more remarkable for beauty than herself, to see the Ameer arrive. The Ameer caught sight of the two ladies, and directing his companion's attention to them, said, giving him a nudge with his elbow, "Sly dogs! sly dogs! You are just like us! You leave all the good-looking ones at home, eh?"

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENT STOPPAGE OF OUR SUPPLIES OF SILVER.

(*Economist*, Sept. 28.)

When last February the Bland Bill was passed over the President's veto, it was the avowed object of the silver producers in the Western States to enhance the value of the metal in relation to gold; and owing to that legislation they have undoubtedly aided in materially restricting the export of silver to this country. Since then, it has been from time to time reported that the United States Government have bought considerable amounts of silver in San Francisco, of which over £2,500,000 has up to the present date been coined into dollars, and it is fully understood that, as originally provided for, the resumption of specie payments shall date from the 1st of January next. At the same time, Germany having sold us £13,747,508 silver in 1877, has had less surplus silver to supply us with; and thus, during the current year, the two principal sources from which we have replenished our market are available to a far smaller extent than they recently were. Taking these bare facts into consideration, it might readily be supposed that the price of silver would naturally be higher than it was at this time last year; that the average price of 1878 would be above that of 1877; and the American legislators would be able to point for the time to a fair measure of success having attended their endeavours to enhance the value of a metal which they alone can produce cheaply. But all such hasty deductions would be the very reverse of what has actually occurred, as the following comparison clearly shows:—

BAR SILVER—Price per Oz.

	Highest	Lowest	Average.
	d.	d.	d.
First half of 1877	58¼	53¼	55¼
Second — 1877	55¾	53¼	54⅛
First — 1878	55¼	52¾	54
Second — 1878 (to date)	53¾	51¾	52¼

MOVEMENT in the PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

	September, 1877.	September, 1878.	Fall.
	d.	d.	d.
Silver, per oz.	54¼	51¾	2½
Mexican dollars, per oz.	53¼	50¾	2½

Thus, it is clear that during the past year and nine months the silver has steadily fallen; and it is quite certain that the United States and Germany have been powerless to stop the downward movement. Since the passage of the Bland Bill, when 55¼d. was touched, the fall has exceeded ¾d. an ounce. We will, however, carry the inquiry further back, dealing first with our sources of supply. These will be found below:—

IMPORTS of SILVER to UNITED KINGDOM.

Ten years' average,	From Germany.	From United States.	From Mexico, &c.	Total Imports,
	£	£	£	£
1866-75	810,000	3,260,000	3,510,000	10,580,000
1876	5,364,000	2,637,234	3,679,318	13,876,269
1877	13,747,508	2,510,941	3,559,674	21,710,214
1878 (eight months)	3,552,127	1,165,611	2,536,724	8,521,537

It will be seen that in 1876—when the silver panic occurred, and the price on one day nominally fell to 46¼d. per oz.—our imports of silver were not 30 per cent. above the average of the previous ten years, whereas in 1877 they were as much as 103 per cent. above the average; and the most extraordinary feature was that we were enabled to find uses for this great influx of metal, and to sustain the average price for the year at 2½ per oz. above that of 1876. Thus far, during the current year, the imports of silver have not exceeded the average of 1866-75 by more than 25 per cent., but our power of absorption, or rather our power of finding a market for silver is vastly reduced; and hence the stoppage of supplies has had no apparent effect in sustained quotations.

Dealing with our exports of silver bullion and coin in the same way as the imports, the following results are obtained:—

EXPORTS of SILVER from UNITED KINGDOM.

Ten years' average,	To India.	To China.	To France.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1866-75	2,780,000	530,000	1,950,000	9,430,000
1876	5,229,124	1,249,729	1,332,919	12,948,334
1877	14,313,643	2,047,685	767,574	19,436,733
1878 (eight months)	4,466,406	1,485,351	116,720	8,307,476

The first point to be remarked, when contrasting these figures with the imports, is that whereas, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the silver imported is retained for home consumption, the country has retained barely 2½ per cent. in 1878. The second is that the increase in the export to India and China in 1876 and 1877 more than represented the increase in the entire exports of silver, so that other countries absorbed actually less in those years. The third point is that in the two-thirds of the current year already elapsed, in which, when compared with 1877, the diminished export of silver is about £4,700,000, the falling-off is much more than accounted for by the decreased shipments to India, that decrease having amounted to £5,769,000. In the ten years ended with 1875 India took 29 per cent. of our total silver exports; in 1876 she took 64 per cent; in 1877 she took 74 per cent.; while thus far in 1878 she has only taken 42 per cent., and to all appearance is returning to something like a normal rate of absorption. The famine, which became severe in 1876, and attained its climax in 1877, caused an unusually strong demand for money in India, both on Government and on private account, and consequently silver was bought here in far larger quantities than usual. But the market was aided in another way, in which it is no longer aided to a similar extent; and to this attention is directed in the following table:—

	Export of Silver.	Export of Council Drafts.	Total to India.
	£	£	£
1873	2,794,479	13,939,093	16,733,572
1874	6,695,431	13,280,678	19,960,109
1875	3,231,266	10,841,815	14,072,881
1876	5,229,124	11,513,233	19,742,357
1877	14,311,643	8,577,530	22,889,173
1878 (eight months)	3,466,406	11,000,000	14,466,406

In 1877, the Indian Government transferred a very small amount of its obligations to India, and to effect that purpose raised a loan in this country. In 1878, with money very cheap in India, it raised rupee loans, and, consequently, has in two-thirds of this year, drawn bills (Council drafts) on the Presidency Governments to a much larger total than in the whole of 1877. Combining these two facts, the inference is that it will be found that the total commercial cash export to that country in 1877 was not three millions sterling higher than the average for the years 1874, 1876, and 1878. If the Indian Government had last year drawn bills to an average extent on India, we are of opinion that the silver market would have been far more materially influenced than it was, and that very possibly there would have been a severe monetary and financial panic in that country. Now, it is apparent that the additional Council drawings have quite taken the place of the diminution in the silver remittances, and the result is a continued fall in the exchange, and in the price of the metal for which India is the most important market in the world.

We have yet to consider the state of trade in India, which also exercises a powerful effect upon the exchanges, and the volume of our remittance. According to the Custom-house returns, this country's importations from India and Ceylon in the first half of 1878 were valued at £18,207,000, against £20,179,000 in the corresponding six months of last year, the falling off being entirely apparent in the second quarter. We have imported much less wheat and less cotton; and though the recent improvement in the price of cotton may somewhat stimulate the inquiry for the Indian staple, it is unlikely that in London will it all likelihood be found to fully counterbalance that stimulant when the definite results of the year are published. There is other testimony to the same effect. For months past the "unfixed tonnage" lying in Indian ports unable to obtain cargoes has been very large, and freights have for this reason ruled unprecedentedly low. Week after week we have read that the unfixed vessels in Calcutta alone have reached the aggregate of nearly 100,000 tons, while in Bear freights, last year quoted 57s have recently been accepted at 15s. Indeed, had it not been for this circumstance, the export trade of our Indian Empire would have been much more reduced than has really been the case.

The result of all these considerations is not satisfactory as regards the immediate future of the silver market. As long as the Indian Government continue to draw bills at the rate of £16,000,000 a year upon India, and as long as trade in the Indian Presidencies is slack, the Indian exchange may be expected to remain depressed, and the leading silver market closed to advanced prices. Apart from this, it is known that although Germany has sold so much silver that she need not now force sales, she would take advantage of any material advance in the market quotation to clear off the balance of her surplus stock. The upshot of which is that, even though the United States should not continue to produce silver quite at the recent rate of nearly £10,000,000 a year, that country, in the presence of opposing circumstances, is powerless to manipulate the price to any marked extent. It has lately been rumoured that silver had, pending the result of the International Conference, been stored in the Western States: and contrasting the rate of production with known sales, this may possibly be the case to some extent. But we do not think that such stores could be of sufficient importance to affect prices materially. We may, in conclusion, recall the fact that during the past few years about one-half of the exports of silver from the United States have gone direct to China and the East viâ San Francisco, and that in the current year the shipments from that port bid fair to exceed those of 1877. Recently the East has been glutted with silver that it will take some time to work off the surfeit.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the course at month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The complete mass and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families for whose comfort every care is taken The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also removed to the station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season.

FARBUT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 350.

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(LATE STAR AND GARTER.)
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the coolest part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, and within five minutes' drive of the principal offices. It has been newly decorated and furnished, and is under European Management.

Boarders, per month	Rs.	100
" by the day	"	4
Dinner	"	2
Tiffin	"	1

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS.

Tram Cars pass in front of the Hotel.
Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegram.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts .....Rs. 4 0 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
" Pints ..... " 2 12 " 7 doz.
Hogshead ..... " 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co No. 2, Dean Lane.

		Net Cash
CHAMPAGNE—		
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs.	43 0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc"... " "	"	14 0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	"	4 0

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
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4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

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For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

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HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for...	22	8	25	0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	" ...	28	0	32	0
Do. with Collars attached	" ...	31	0	35	0
Our very best quality	" ...	31	0	35	0
Do. with Collars attached	" ...	34	0	38	0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	" ...	22	8	25	0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	" ...	30	0	34	0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do.	" ...	36	0	40	0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each ...	9	0	10	0
	Six for ..	52	0	58	0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts	Each ...	9	0	10	0
	Six for...	52	0	58	0
Spun Silk Shirts	Each ...	12	0	14	0
	Six for...	70	0	78	0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch .....at Rs. 40
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Their German Silver Railway Watch.....at " 60
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These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employés, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

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Catalogues sent free on application.

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PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

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A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

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Every Watch is guaranteed.

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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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NOTICES.

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15th August, 1878.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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